You ſhall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the ſadneſs of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouſes ſhould be obliged to diſmiſs their company by twelve at night, and no woman ſuffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouſe. *Swift.*

TA'VERNER.. } *n. ſ.* [from *tavern man* or *keep*; *taberna-*
TA'VERNKEEPER. } *rius*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.] One
TA'VERNMAN. } who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TAUGHT, preterite and part. paſſive of *teach*.

All thy children ſhall be *taught* of the Lord. *Iſa.* liv. 13.

How haſt thou ſatisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milton.*

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanſer*, Fr. *Skinner*. *Tanden*, Dutch, to ſhew teeth. *Minſhew.*]

1. To reproach; to inſult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with inſolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleaſure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bitterneſs and ſtings of *taunting* jealouſy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyleſs nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phraſe, and *taunt* my faults
With ſuch full licence. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſult; ſcoff; reproach; ridicule.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He would avoid ſuch bitter *taunts*,
As in the time of death he gave our father. *Shakeſpeare.*

Julian thought it more effectual to perſecute the Chriſtians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
Shall ſend them flowing round his drunken feaſt,
With ſacrilegious *taunt*, and impious jeſt. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With inſult; ſcoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' diſcontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The wanton goddeſs view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* ſhe ſaid. *Prior.*

TAURICO'RNOUS. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Latin.] Having horns like a bull.

Their deſcriptions muſt be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the ſame with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediouſly.

TAUTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ταυτολογία; *tautologie*, Fr. ταὐτο and λόγος.] Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

All ſcience is not *tautology*; the laſt ages have ſhewn us, what antiquity never ſaw, in a dream. *Glanville's Sceptſ.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Piſyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in ſenſe excel,
So juſt, ſo like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addreſſed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different conſiderations, that enemies may not accuſe me of *tautology*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; ȝaþian, Saxon.] To dreſs white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from *tan* leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW. *n. ſ.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've ſeen thee
Mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinſel finery; finery too oſtentatious.

A clumſy beau makes his ungracefulneſs appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdrineſs* of dreſs. *Clariſſa.*

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henſhaw*, *Skinner*.] Meanly ſhewy; ſplendid without coſt; fine without grace; ſhewy without elegance. It is uſed both of things and of perſons wearing them.

Bind your fillets faſt,
And gird in your waſte,
For more fineneſs, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
Your herdſman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a looſe *tawdry* gown. *Dryden's Juv.*

He rails from morning to night at effenced ſops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 128.

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dreſs thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childiſh. *Addiſon's Spect.*

TA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *taw*.] A dreſſer of white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*tané*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that armado hight,
For interim to our ſtudies ſhall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, loſt in the world's debate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eurus his body muſt be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red ſun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

Whilſt they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors, ſo that on the ſouth ſide they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they ſeem not to derive it from the ſun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that ſets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* ſons? *Addiſon's Cato.*

TAX. *n. ſ.* [*tâſſe*, Welſh; *taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impoſt; a tribute impoſed; an exciſe: a tallage.

He ſays Horace, being the ſon of a *tax* gatherer or collector, ſmells everywhere of the meanneſs of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waſte their own,
And houſes burn, and houſhold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchaſe. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two ſhillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] Charge; cenſure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without ſome *tax* upon himſelf and his miniſters for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of ſome pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with impoſts.

Jehoiakim gave the ſilver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 35.

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to cenſure; to accuſe. It has *of* or *with* before the fault imputed, and is uſed both of perſons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promiſed to eat all of his killing.——Niece, you *tax* ſignior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am not juſtly to be *taxed* with any preſumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine diſpoſal, wiſeſt men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others omiſſions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for intereſting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a ſupernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Mens virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And ſure enough he heard, but durſt not hear. *Dryden.*

Like ſome rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for priſon which he breaks with gold,
Who freſher for new miſchief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him with the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with ſuperſtition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both of long delay,
My guilt is leſs, who ſooner came away. *Dryden.*

This ſalutation cannot be *taxed* with flattery, ſince it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addiſon.*

TA'XABLE. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impoſt; tax.

The ſubjects could taſte no ſweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to ſome vain purpoſes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He daily ſuch *taxations* did exact,
As were againſt the order of the ſtate. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old miſmanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly falſe, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accuſation; ſcandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; ſpeak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of theſe days. *Shakeſp.*

TA'XER. *n. ſ.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

Theſe rumours begot ſcandal againſt the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

TEA. *n. ſ.* [a word, I ſuppoſe, Chineſe; *thé*, Fr.] A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muſes friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repreſs thoſe vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One

One has a deſign of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addiſon.*

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a diſh of it. *Addiſon.*

He ſwept down a dozen *tea* diſhes. *Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spect.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roaſting: this is performed with great care before it is expoſed to ſale. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Here living *tea* pot ſtands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the ſpout. *Pope.*

The miſtreſs of the *tea* ſhop may give half an ounce. *Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their ſeverer ſtudies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you ſweep, never ſtay to pick up *tea* ſpoons. *Swift.*

To TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *taught*, ſometimes *teached*, which is now obſolete. [tæcan, Sax.]

1. To inſtruct; to inform.

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Iſa.* ii. 3.

Teach us by what means to ſhun
Th' inclement ſeaſons. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moſes wrote this ſong, and *taught* it. *Deut.* xxxi. 22.

In vain they worſhip me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat.* xv. 9.

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*

3. To ſhow; to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own inſtructions; I can eaſier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakeſp.*

If ſome men *teach* wicked things, it muſt be that others ſhould practiſe them. *South's Sermons.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huſwives are *teached*, inſtead of a clocke,
How winter night paſſeth by crowing of cocke. *Tuſſer.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an inſtructor.

I have labour'd,
And with no little ſtudy, that my *teaching*,
And the ſtrong courſe of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am too ſudden bold
To *teach*; a teacher ill beſeemeth me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the prieſts *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

TE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; ſuſceptive of inſtruction.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiaſſed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingneſs to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *teach*.]

1. One who teaches; an inſtructor; preceptor.

Nature is no ſufficient *teacher* what we ſhould do that may attain unto life everlaſting. *Hooker*, *b.* ii.

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propoſe
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*

Theſe were notions born with us; ſuch as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South's Sermons.*

Imperious with a *teacher*'s air,
Boaſtful he claims a right to wiſdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination aſſumes the miniſtry.

Diſſenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more ſufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches aſſembled themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Wolves ſhall ſucceed for *teachers*. *Milton.*

He may teach his dioceſe who ceaſes to be able to preach to it; for he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the inſtruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD or *tede*. *n. ſ.* [*tæda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in uſe.

A buſhy *tead* a groom did light,
And ſacred lamp in ſecret chamber hide. *Fairy Queen.*

Hymen is awake,
And long ſince ready from his maſk to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

TEAGUE. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL. *n. ſ.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl.

Some ſerve for food to us, and ſome but to feed themſelves; amongſt the firſt ſort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TEAM. *n. ſ.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Latin; τύμε, Saxon, a yoke.]

1. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage.

Thee a ploughman all unweeting found,
As he his toilſome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's ſtate to bide. *F. Qu.*

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the preſence of the ſun,
Following darkneſs like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Making ſuch difference betwixt wake and ſleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harneſs'd *team*
Begins his golden progreſs in the Eaſt. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

I am in love; but a *team* of horſe ſhall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakeſpeare.*

After the declining ſun
Had chang'd the ſhadows, and their taſk was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way. *Roſcom.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*

In ſtiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horſe. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. Any number paſſing in a line.

Like a long *team* of ſnowy ſwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid ſky. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; ȝeaȝ, Saxon; *taare*, Daniſh.]

1. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear* ſtain'd eyes to ſee her miſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*

The pretty vaulting ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing, that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore
With *tears* as ſalt as ſea, through thy unkindneſs. *Shak.*

Cromwell, I did not think to ſhed a *tear*
In all my miſeries; but thou haſt forc'd me.
Lets dry our eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Tears are the effects of compreſſion of the moiſture of the brain upon dilation of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

She ſilently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moiſture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coaſt,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her ſecond harveſts. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiſſure.

To TEAR. pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*, part. paſſ. *torn*; [tæran, Saxon; *tara*, Swediſh.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to ſeparate by violent pulling.

Come ſeeling night,
And with thy bloody and inviſible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I ſaid, Surely he is *torn* in pieces, and I ſaw him not ſince. *Gen.* xliv. 28.

John *tore* off lord Strutt's ſervants cloaths: now and then they came home naked. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Ambaſſadors ſent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any ſharp point drawn along.

Old with duſt deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Shak.*

Neither ſhall men *tear* themſelves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer.* xvi. 7.

3. To break by violence.

In the midſt a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

As ſtorms the ſkies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and ſcatter'd death around. *Dryden.*

Bluſh rather, that you are a ſlave to paſſion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leiſure to conſider. *A. Philips.*

4. To divide violently; to ſhatter.

Is it not as much reaſon to ſay, that God deſtroys fatherly authority, when he ſuffers one in poſſeſſion of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and ſhared by his ſubjects. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breaſt, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At leaſt thou art from ſome fierce tygreſs come;
Or on rough ſeas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempeſt born. *Dryden.*

6. To take away by ſudden violence.

Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the Chriſtians *tore*. *Waller.*

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I muſt forget thee. *Addiſon.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men tranſported into outrages for ſmall trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

TE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *to tear*.] He who rends or tears.

TE'ARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall*.] Tender; ſhedding tears.

I am in
So far in blood, that ſin will pluck on ſin,
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

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